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TELEFAX COVER SHEET

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DATE: **December 27, 2005**

SUBJECT: **Barfuss et al, USSN 10/081,815, Filed February 21, 2002, Our Case No. P02,0053 (26965-2536)**

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MESSAGE: As discussed, attached is a copy of page 2 of the specification.

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and manipulated with suitable algorithms. A simple example of such manipulation is the coloring of certain characteristic regions of a visualized measured result.

Due to the above advantages, visualized measured results (for example, conventional x-ray images) that are usually not originally in digital form are digitized, for example with a scanner, in order to make them accessible for digital data processing.

Recently, a considerably need has arisen as a consequence thereof with respect to the further-processing of such visualized measured results.

Thus, for example, it is desirable to match a number of visualized measured results of a test subject that were registered with different measuring instruments, at different points in time with the same measuring instrument or from different observation positions, for the purpose of a comparative analysis. Matching with a reference measured result (for example, the visualized measured result of a healthy organ) can also be of interest.

A typical field of employment of this, in addition to diagnostics, is minimally invasive surgery.

In diagnostics, for example, it can be desirable to superimpose a current, visualized measured result of a test subject such as, for example, a body part of a patient, with another visualized measured result of the same test subject at some other point in time in order to be able to easily identify changes/trends.

A superimposition with a visualized reference measured result (that, for example, shows a healthy organ) or some other dataset containing a spatial information also can be of interest.

In particular, the superimposition of visualized measured results makes it possible to combine the intensities of different measuring devices/measuring methods.